

GENERAL CONDEMNATION OF THE GLADSTONE MINISTRY.

MAGNITUDE OF THE KHARTOUM DISASTER—GENERAL GORDON TO BE RESCUED OR AVENGED—GOVERNMENT REPORTS CHALLENGED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The news of the fall of Khartoum was admitted known at the War Office in London by 2 o'clock on Thursday morning, and probably earlier—rumor says a day or two earlier. The officials refused to give the information to the journals, which might have printed the news in their regular issues. Nothing was allowed to become public till near noon on Thursday, and then only meagre extracts were furnished from Lord Wolsey's dispatch, the substance of which is still withheld.

THE COUNTRY INDIGNANT.

There is but one feeling. Not within living memory has a disaster of equal magnitude befallen England. Never was the country so unanimous in blaming a Ministry. You hear the words "guilty" and "responsibility" freely used. Nothing can give you an adequate idea of the deep indignation against the Ministry. Their own organs do not venture to utter a word of excuse for the long delay in the attempt to relieve Egyptian Gordon, but deprecate discussion. Nobody says much blame on Lord Wolsey except for insisting on the Nile route instead of the Suakin-Berber route. Everybody gratefully applauds the skill of the commanders and the heroism of the soldiers, but the Ministry will certainly be called to account for refusing to perceive that General Gordon was in danger last spring, for overruling every proposal he made, for denying him all aid, and practically leaving him to his fate till public opinion compelled them reluctantly to dispatch the expedition.

JUSTICE TO GENERAL GORDON.

Complete justice is done to General Gordon by public opinion in England, and on the continent. Not a vote is heard in favor of withdrawal till he is rescued or avenged. Many people seem awake for the first time to a knowledge of the splendor of General Gordon's purely military services. The day General Gordon is rescued, or his name is mentioned in connection with the disaster, the day will be a day of national mourning.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS DISCREDITED.

The full dimensions of the disaster are still unknown. Nearly every statement published by the War Office is challenged except the fact that Khartoum has fallen. The date, cause and circumstances are all uncertain. If Colonel Wilson, whose delay at Gubat is sharply criticized, was unable to ascertain the fate of General Gordon, everything else is presumed to be conjectural. The Mahdi's message that General Gordon has turned Mussulman is disbelieved. Lord Wolsey telegraphs privately that there is no cause for anxiety about the forces at Gubat or elsewhere.

WHAT NEXT?

The question "What next?" is fully discussed by the papers. Most critics see that it is impossible to form purely military opinions at home without hearing Lord Wolsey's views; but all agree that a retreat, or anything resembling a retreat, would have a disastrous effect far beyond Egypt. "Islam is in revolt," cries one journal prematurely. But the danger of a Mohammedan rising in India is recognized even by Ministers who have been hitherto in favor of settling from Egypt.

THE TIMES' DECISION.

The Times at once declared that retirement was physically and morally impossible, and that Berber must be taken, the Suakin-Berber route opened, and Osman Digna destroyed.

THE STANDARD'S INSISTENCE.

The Standard insists that the power of the Mahdi must be broken and Khartoum taken, no matter what the cost.

THE DAILY NEWS.

The Daily News, like most others, recalls the Indian mutiny and pronounces that this is a National calamity and must be met by a National resolve. Yesterday it omitted to say what the resolve should be. Today it decides that Berber must be taken and declared that a single crack battalion would be sufficient to clear the road from Suakin to Berber. No more destructive criticism on the refusal of the Ministry to allow a column to advance last spring to Berber has been published.

THE CABINET'S DECISION.

The Cabinet yesterday resolved, say the friends of the Ministry, to leave the entire responsibility for the decision as to future operations with Lord Wolsey. This is probably a mistake. What the Cabinet resolved was that a retreat was impossible, but that Lord Wolsey was to have full discretion to have the campaign carried on.

OMNIBUS HITS COME FROM PARIS.

M. Ferry thinks this is a good time to make fresh demands. He would better not. England is much more likely to refuse to ratify the present agreement than to tolerate further concessions.

MINISTERIAL ORGANS REJOICE OVER THE PROSPECT OF RELIEVING THE CABINET OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Yes, give Lord Wolsey a blank check and military dictatorship in Egypt. Less terrified journals say that the Cabinet must still decide the policy and Lord Wolsey choose the methods of enforcing that policy. Decisions about reinforcements are expected to be taken at today's council.

MR. GOSCHEN AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Political interest has turned most on the threatened dissensions of the Liberal party. Mr. Goschen's speech at Edinburgh is remarkable for its elaborate disavowal of Mr. Chamberlain's discredited proposals. These Mr. Goschen defined as crude panaceas, and exposed and reproached them with just severity. The radicals perceive with surprise that a majority of the leading Liberal journals support Mr. Goschen's views.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, IRRITATED BY THE TIMES' COMMENTS, WROTE A LETTER TO THE DAILY NEWS, SAYING THAT HE WOULD NOT WRITE TO THE DAILY NEWS, SAYING THAT HE MISREPRESENTED HIM, AND ALTOGETHER GAVE HIMSELF AWAY.

Sir Charles Dilke has spoken, but has avoided committing himself. Mr. Forster briefly but strongly condemned the wild talk about property and advice Liberals to say less about the rights of workingmen and more about their duties. Other Liberals express similar opinions.

THE ROSA INCIDENT EPISODE.

The Rosa incident episode, some attention early in the week, but has since been almost forgotten. Most people regret about equally the attack on Rosa and its failure. The police make little progress in dynamite discoveries. Mr. Parnell continues silent.

THE WELLINGTON MUTINEERS.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 7.—West, one of the members of the crew of the bark Wellington, who were shot by Captain Armstrong while they were in the rigging, where they had climbed to escape the captain's violence, died today in the hospital. His death occurred shortly after an operation to extract the bullet had been performed upon him.

AT THE EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS THE BOWSWOMEN TESTIFIED THAT CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG WAS NATURALLY OF AN EXCESSIVELY KIND NATURE, BUT THAT HE CERTAINLY HAD GONE MAD BEFORE HE MET HIS DEATH.

A man who had accompanied Armstrong as mate on previous voyages, also stated that the deceased was a kind man, and that his habits were steady. The jury expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the evidence given by the second mate, and said they were convinced that he was keeping back some important information. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of wilful murder against the three prisoners.

PROJECTS OF THE DYNAMITERS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The police found a paper in Burton's luggage which contained a representation of the ground plan of the United States to seek information from the Government in Birmingham.

THE GOVERNMENT TO DAY RECEIVED WARNING THAT A DYNAMITE ATTACK WOULD BE MADE UPON THE NEW LAW COURTS BUILDING, AND SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS HAD BEEN TAKEN FOR THEIR PROTECTION. ORDERS WERE ISSUED TO CLOSE ALL THE

FIGHTING IN TOUQUIN.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The French forces who are on their way to Langson captured a detachment of Chinese troops in an entrenched camp at Dong-Song. General Briere de l'Isle telegraphed yesterday to the Government from Dong-Song as follows: "Our troops yesterday carried three forts commanding the Chinese camp. The men displayed such spirit, decision and dash that night alone checked their zeal. At daylight the whole camp of the enemy was captured. Our losses were slight. The enemy were driven to the Mandarin Road and are now two days' march from Langson. The roads will halt and revictual before proceeding. The health of the soldiers is excellent."

The French desire that there has been any mutiny among the Algerian troops at Kolong.

Admiral Courbet, on February 3, telegraphed from Kelung: "Fifteen hundred Chinese attacked our new positions on Saturday night. They were repulsed and left 1,000 dead upon the battlefield. Our loss was one killed and one wounded. The enemy's loss since January 25 has been 700 killed and wounded."

GERMANY AND THE CAMEROONS.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—In the Budget Committee today the Imperial Commission announced in a discussion of the vote granting an appropriation for governmental purposes at Cameroons that all the transoceanic territories under German protection must continue to be regarded as foreign territory until an Imperial law for their recognition as German territory is passed. The Imperial Commission stated that a law would require the co-operation of both the Bundesrath and the Reichstag.

"German Interests in the South Sea." It says that upon Prince Bismarck's death a German commission was proposed over the whole of New Guinea. Earl Grant (Lord) declared that England would be contented with the South Sea Islands. The Imperial Commission refused to allow England jurisdiction within that portion of the coast in which the foreign population as a class is believed to be German.

The Cologne Gazette gives the following estimates of profits which German commerce loses by the passage of transoceanic goods through English ports, and which England gains: Freight, \$3,600,000; agents' commissions, \$2,500,000; insurance and other items, \$1,000,000. The German flag has been hoisted on the River Doreck, in the vicinity of the French possessions in Senegambia. A number of Stuttgart and Hamburg firms have formed a syndicate to exploit the river. The French Government has consented to a German protectorate over that region.

NOTES ABOUT FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The demand for Mr. Cross's "Life of George Eliot" has exhausted the first edition, which was a large one.

Hammerstein's new American papers have reviewed the book without having seen a line of it. The New York Independent is mentioned as culpable in this respect.

The sets of William Henry Dixon are being purchased for publication.

A THREAT TO BLOW UP ETON.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The teachers and scholars at Eton were horrified today at the receipt of a letter by the headmaster containing a threat to blow up the college chapel on Sunday next. After a consultation with the police, the headmaster decided to attempt the escape of the school. The letter stated that a package of dynamite has been placed in the chapel, and that it will explode on Sunday next.

MESSRS. FIELD AND FOUNARD ELECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The contest over the re-election of Messrs. Field and Founard as directors of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company went to a poll today. At the meeting yesterday Sir Rache Cunard was rejected by a vote of 48 against 23, and Mr. Field by a vote of 39 against 33. The directors held a meeting, and the result of the vote was as follows: In favor of Messrs. Cunard and Field, 34,777 shares, representing 1,000,000 votes; in favor of Messrs. Field and Founard, 165,385 shares, representing 434,612 of stock.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The returns issued by the Board of Trade show that in the month of January British imports increased, and exports decreased. The total value of imports was \$2,400,000, and of exports \$1,200,000. The total value of imports was \$2,400,000, and of exports \$1,200,000.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL—AT THE WOOL SALES TODAY 7,904 HOPS OF PORT PHILIP AND SYDNEY WERE SOLD. THE MARKET WAS STEADY.

FROM CANE TO ROME.—The Prince of Wales, who is at present sojourning at Cannes, will shortly go to Rome.

SUSPENSION OF A CATHOLIC CLUB.—The exclusive Catholic club of London, which has been suspended since the death of the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Denbigh, Lord Clive, Lord North and other nobles of similar pedigree, all proprietary members, will amount to at least \$500 each. The club, although Catholic, received general support.

THEATRE BURNED.—THE THEATRE IN EXETER WAS BURNED TO DAY.

HEBREWS BRUTALLY ASSAULTED. LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Jews in Tangiers have forwarded to the Anglo-Jewish Association a mass of evidence concerning recent outrages against the Hebrews by the Moors. Demat, the Governor, ordered the Raib of one of the synagogues, age ninety-four, to be seized and held for some time. The Raib is said to have been killed by the effects of this torture. Women, young and old, were assaulted, and children were murdered in their mothers' arms. The Anglo-Jewish Association is urged to secure the extradition of Lord Granville.

AN ACCIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Prince of Wales is enjoying himself at Cannes. He drives daily and visits each evening. To-night he dines with Lady Murray. A carriage occupied by the Prince of Wales was recently smashed in Cannes and his escape from serious injury or death is present ascribed to marvellous luck. The Prince was riding a horse which he had bought from the ruins and was suddenly brushed by the horse and fell from his horse. A rumor is current in Paris that the Prince was injured in the accident. The Prince is, however, apprehended, as a pose of detectives follow the Prince everywhere.

A FUND FOR DISCHARGED IRISHMEN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Irish Tribune, published at Newcastle-on-Tyne, has started a fund for the purpose of relieving the distress suffered by Irishmen who have been dismissed by their employers in London as a result of the prejudice incident to the recent dynamite explosions. This periodical further suggests that another fund be started by some committee in Dublin to assist the discharged Irishmen. A matter of fact, however, is that a system of boycotting has been established throughout Ireland against Englishmen of all classes. As a matter of fact, however, the Irish employers in England have dismissed their Irish employees.

REIZING THE LOWER CONGO.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Government has opened a correspondence with the Portuguese Government through the British Minister at Lisbon concerning the seizure of Portugal in seizing both banks of the Lower Congo River.

The Governor of Angola announces to the Government in Lisbon that Portugal seized both banks of the Lower Congo River.

PROPOSED WEDDING OF ALBERT VICTOR.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The announcement is made in Brussels that a marriage has been arranged between Princess Clementine, daughter of King Leopold of Belgium and Prince Albert Victor, elder son of the Prince of Wales. Princess Clementine was born on July 30, 1894, and Prince Albert Victor has just attained his majority.

ANARCHISTS BEHEADED AT HALLE.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—Reinsdorf and Kuechler, the Anarchists, who were sentenced to death some weeks ago by the Imperial Court at Leipzig, for attempting to cause the death of the Emperor and other royal persons at the Reinsdorf celebration, were beheaded in prison at 10 o'clock this morning at Halle.

A BATTLE WITH DAHOMEY NEGROES.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Ahwona tribe in Dahomey recently made an attack on the English post and settlement at Kuitaba. The attack was repulsed by the police under the leadership of Captain Campbell. The Ahwona were killed and the English were unharmed. The Ahwona were killed and the English were unharmed.

INCIDENTS IN THE DOMINION.

HALIFAX, Feb. 7.—The heaviest snow-storm of the season is raging in this region today. The drift in many places is nine and ten feet high. The steamer Samartian, the weekly mail boat for Liverpool, is ready to proceed, but is detained awaiting the subsidence of the storm.

THE SCHOONER HELINA MORRIS, CAPTAIN MORRIS, FROM PHILADELPHIA FOR THIS PORT, BEFORE REPORTED ABOARD ON

NOTHING YET FROM GORDON.

REPORTS THAT THE GENERAL IS DEAD.

CONDITION OF GENERAL STEWART'S FORCE—MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Advices from Gubat, dated February 1, give gloomy statements about the condition of General Stewart's army there. The men had been placed on three-quarter rations. The camels, however, had plenty of forage. Shenly, on the opposite bank of the Nile, and Metemneh, three miles from Gubat, were occasionally shelled by a steamer. The troops were busily employed in clearing the ground in front of the camp, and in detached work at the adjoining villages. The main earthworks erected for the protection of the camp from the river front had already been greatly strengthened, and it was calculated that they would be completed that night. Several of the men who had been wounded in the desert battles had died, and the arrival of the army at Gubat. The others were doing well. The remainder of the Royal artillery and Naval brigade, with ten guns, including one Gardner, had arrived. A convey had been sent back to Gakal Wells for more stores, and had taken forty of the wounded along. Nearly every night the pickets exchanged shots with unfriendly Arabs.

A second dispatch received from Stewart's camp at Gubat, whence it was forwarded on February 1, states that Colonel Wilson had on the island where he was stranded 250 refugees whom he found along the banks of the Nile near Khartoum. The Gubat camp has been greatly strengthened.

Late advices show that the camp daily sends out foraging parties. These patrol the Nile on steamers, and take whatever forage and cattle they can procure. Whenever the owners of these supplies appear they are paid in money for the cattle and forage. With the single exception of the part of a small tribe four miles south of the camp and on the opposite bank of the river, there are no natives in the vicinity of the camp who profess friendship for the British and offer them cattle for sale. But even these, after the English steamers when they leave, in order to deceive the hostile natives.

Before Colonel Wilson gave up the attempt to reach Khartoum his little steamers sustained for four hours the fire of 7,000 riflemen, eight Krupp guns and eight machine guns. The Arabs showed splendid practice in handling the large guns. The water in the Nile is rapidly falling, and navigation on the river above Metemneh will soon become impracticable. The troops at Gubat are cheerful, but their officers exhibit much fretfulness and discontentment over the absence of reinforcements and of Lord Wolsey. The Arabs deny that General Gordon has been made a prisoner, and state that he was killed in action, having refused to give or take quarter. No trustworthy intelligence, however, has yet been received as to Gordon's fate. The spy service organized by Lord Wolsey, and now directed by Colonel Wilson, has misled the commander throughout the campaign.

THE SITUATION AT METEMNEH.

Dispatches from Korti today indicate a serious state of affairs at the British position near Metemneh. Lord Wolsey telegraphs to the War Office that a courier who has just arrived from Gubat reports Colonel Boscawen, the commander at that place, seriously ill, and that the Mahdi's forces are preparing to attack the British camp. The Arabs have several heavy guns which are being gradually moved up so as to bear on the British camp, and other field pieces are being maneuvered for the same purpose. Natives report that the Mahdi has 50,000 men scattered between Korti and Metemneh, and that the force at the latter place is daily receiving reinforcements.

The dispatches which have passed between Lord Wolsey and the Government have contained no reference to the employment of Turkish troops in the Sudan, but the advisability of negotiating with Italy for help in the shape of troops has been discussed. No objection has been made to the employment of Indian troops to assist the British forces in Egypt, and the opinion has been expressed that several thousand of these troops might proceed from Bombay to Suakin in five days. The War Office and the Admiralty issued last night a number of important orders looking to the relief of the troops in the Sudan.

There is a strong opinion at the War Office that General Gordon was killed. It is stated on good authority that some time ago General Gordon warned Lord Wolsey that he (Gordon) was in danger of treachery. It was on this account that Lord Wolsey expedited a small force across the Bayuda Desert with orders to make all possible speed in reaching Khartoum.

A dispatch from Merawi says: "The Black Watch and the Staffordshire regiments have passed the Bahari station. On their way they destroyed the houses of Suleiman Wad Gamz, who perpetrated the massacre of Colonel Stewart and party. The rebels abandoned the Shakkook Pass, and much ammunition and grain was found there. The Cornwall Regiment is now passing the Cataract."

The Telegraph has received a dispatch from Abu Kru, on the Nile, a place not far from Metemneh, dated February 1, saying: "Colonel Wilson's party state that Khartoum fell on January 27. The river banks above the sixth Cataract were crowded with Arabs. The Mahdi, in a letter, calling upon our officers to surrender, implies that General Gordon is alive. General Stewart expects to be closely invested here."

The Standard, Times and Post have just received, no telegrams from the front. It is feared that ample time has already elapsed since the fall of Khartoum to allow the rebels to make a movement from the Sudan against the flank or rear of the isolated garrisons of Abu Kila and Gubat. If such a movement has been made it will be absolutely necessary to depend on the Nile steamers to furnish those garrisons with supplies.

It is currently reported at Woolwich that a new army corps of 10,000 men will be sent to Khartoum by way of Abyssinia for mules, and that it will be accompanied by a detachment of the Royal Artillery, of which are now ready at Malta and Alexandria. The fact that the Government is making inquiries concerning pack-saddles for mules, and that it is considering the expediency of sending a detachment of the Royal Artillery to Khartoum, is considered significant that Colonel Wilson, in charge of the fitting out of the expedition, has just arrived at Woolwich.

GORDON REPORTED DEAD.

The Government has issued orders allowing the free transmission of news from the Sudan until Sunday night, after which new restrictions will be imposed. On his way from Gubat to Khartoum on January 20, Colonel Wilson was told by natives along the Nile that General Gordon had been fighting hard for fifteen days. On January 27 a native reported that General Gordon was dead. On the return from Khartoum to Gubat several natives reported to Colonel Wilson's party that General Gordon and all the Coptic troops who had stood by him had been captured. Later on several Shagiyeh men came aboard Colonel Wilson's boat and declared that it was the intention of their tribe to join the Mahdi. These men said that General Gordon, Captain Nicoll, fifty Greeks, and some soldiers, when passing the Cataract, shut themselves up in a Catholic church, whither they had removed a quantity of ammunition and provisions.

A dispatch received today from General Wolsey's headquarters states that General Gordon, accompanied by an escort, was on his way across the Bayuda desert to Korti, and is expected to arrive at Korti to-night. The couriers are conveying the report of Lord Boscawen's attempt to rescue Colonel Wilson and his party from the island in the Nile where, with a number of refugees from Khartoum, they had been hemmed in by hostile Arabs.

A TALK WITH COLONEL WORTLEY.

A correspondent at Gubat sends an interview with Colonel Wortley. He says that when he was approaching Khartoum he saw three steamboats in the distance. This had led to a revival of the hope that General Gordon may have escaped up the

RAILWAY WRECK AND FIRE

SERIOUS DISASTER IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.

FREIGHT TRAINS IN COLLISION—FACILITIES BURNED—TWO LIVES LOST.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Feb. 7.—Shortly before 3 o'clock this morning an extra freight train from Philadelphia, moving at a broken neck, stopped upon the bridge over the Raritan River for repairs. While waiting, however, Southern freight, which left Philadelphia at 10:30 p. m., came dashing along through the city. Not until he was within 500 feet of the caboose of the extra train did the engineer see it.

The brakes were applied, but to no purpose. The engine of the Southern freight struck the caboose of the extra train, telescoped it, and then struck an oil tank car, of which there were four attached to the extra. An explosion immediately followed, and the wrecked cars and burning oil were thrown over and down from the high bridge to the streets below. The ignited oil ran through the streets into the Raritan Canal. This being covered with ice, the oil ran over it and down the canal to the wall-paper factory of Janeway & Co., setting fire to it.

The flames were soon beyond the control of the firemen and the building was totally destroyed, and seven dwellings opposite were gutted. In the immediate vicinity were the establishments of the New-Jersey Lamp and Bronze Works, the City Gas Works, and Garretson Bowne's machine shops. These were not harmed, owing to the favorable direction of the wind. In the meantime a building used as a box factory for the Consolidated Fruit Jar Company, situated directly under the railroad bridge, had been set on fire by the burning oil. This building was entirely consumed. The flames then spread to the main factory of the Fruit Jar Company. Here the firemen battled bravely and although they could not save this building they prevented the fire from spreading in the buildings of the Norfolk and New-Brunswick Hosiery Company, the largest factory in the city, whose walls were immediately adjoining.

By 11 a. m. the local firemen had the fire under control, when relief came from Trenton in the shape of two fire engines and hose carts. In the meantime the woodwork of the railroad bridge had been slowly burning. The damage to the structure will not exceed \$1,000.

Engineer French and Fireman Harrison, of the Southern freight, jumped from their engine when they saw that a collision was inevitable, and escaped with a few bruises. The brakeman, of Kensington, Penn., failed to jump and was carried down in the wreckage to the street, where he was rushed to death. His body was recovered a short time later, and was recognizable except by an amulet worn around his neck. Patrick Dougherty, jr., a young mechanic, while assisting the firemen in Janeway's building, was overcome by smoke and died in the ruins. His body has not been found to this day.

Railroad officials from New-York immediately came to the city and are superintending the work of transferring passengers, etc. Telegraphic communication with New-York was interrupted for a while. But for the favorable wind the whole manufacturing part of the city would have been destroyed. This portion of the disaster is the worst of the bill and the Raritan River. At no point on the Pennsylvania Railroad could a more disastrous accident have occurred. The burning oil and cars were literally poured over and flung upon the roofs of the factories.

THE DAMAGE \$500,000.

The loss on Janeway & Co.'s building, stock and plant will amount to \$150,000. The insurance amounts to \$910,000. The Consolidated Fruit Jar Company has about \$300,000 fully insured. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company cannot be ascertained for lack of willingness on the part of the officials to impart information. The loss on the dyeing department of the hosiery company is \$1,000; fully insured. The east-bound track was cleared for the passage of the first train at 10:30 a. m. The west-bound train was not started until 11:30 a. m. The train from New-York had to go around by Monmouth Junction, Jamesburg, South Amboy and Rahway Junction before reaching the main line, and all the trains to Philadelphia had to be transferred to the river.

The total loss by the fire will not exceed \$500,000. Janeway & Co. will immediately rebuild. The Fruit Jar Company will fit up its storehouse to contain the stock of the destroyed building.

A most of the insurance loss will fall on non-local companies, but it will be distributed widely. Steps have already been taken to clear the liability of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the matter of damages before the Trenton courts.

An examination of the bridge shows that it has not been weakened at all. The engine and cars were hurled over the bridge into the street contained horses. These were roasted to death.

The carelessness which caused the accident is attributed to the telegraph operator on the east bound train, who operated the block signals for the section on which the accident occurred. Four blocks away from the section of the collision, the engine and cars were seen to be in the light of "go ahead." Two blocks away the red light loomed into view, and the engineer could not reduce the speed of the train. The telegraph operator, it is said, had reported that no red light was displayed on the bridge.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The following is the official account of the fire at New-Brunswick, made by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company: "The accident was caused by an east-bound freight train running into the rear end of an east-bound oil train. The engine of the latter train was struck and the oil tank car soon after took fire, doing serious damage to the structure of the bridge. The engine and cars were hurled over the bridge into the street contained horses. These were roasted to death."

The accident at the New-Brunswick Bridge at 3 o'clock this morning was caused by an east-bound freight train running into the rear end of an east-bound oil train. The engine of the latter train was struck and the oil tank car soon after took fire, doing serious damage to the structure of the bridge. The engine and cars were hurled over the bridge into the street contained horses. These were roasted to death.

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